NUMÉRO 6, 1956 NUMBER 6, 1956

COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS

Bursting our Boundaries

Theme of London Conference

Reported by **W. A. Dempsey,** Regional Supervisor, CPAC, Ontario

"The development of universal 'auto-mobility' for the people of Canada has altered their social habits, their physical environment and radically affected their local government institutions. However, the lack of response on the part of the Provincial Governments to meet the challenge posed by universal 'auto-mobility' to the institution of local government, has left municipalities almost crippled, economically and politically."

This was stated by Anthony Adamson, President of the Rural Urban Municipalities, in addressing the luncheon meeting at a Conference on "Expanding Municipal Boundaries" at London, Ontario, on November 2nd. The Conference was sponsored by the South West Region Branch of the Community Planning Association of Canada. About 125 people attended this Conference representing communities from Ajax to Windsor.

Councillor Hugh Lamb of Westminster Township, Conference Chairman and Chairman of the South West CPAC Branch, spoke of the importance of the influence of public opinion in impressing upon municipalities – especially the smaller ones – the necessity for spending money for planning. Efforts were hampered in employing professional planners because of irrelevant comparisons of salary schedules for other municipal personnel.

Planners Must be "Tough"

Mayor Lloyd D. Jackson of Hamilton, a strong supporter for extensive annexation, said he was amazed at the time spent by Municipal Councils and other public agencies on planning activities. Unfortunately, much of the time had to be spent on correcting the errors of the past. Although people were reticent to give active support to constructive planning measures, there had been a growing public recognition in the Hamilton Area that planning was most essential in a rapidly expanding urban community. A joint Committee of Council and Board of Education had been most useful in purchasing future

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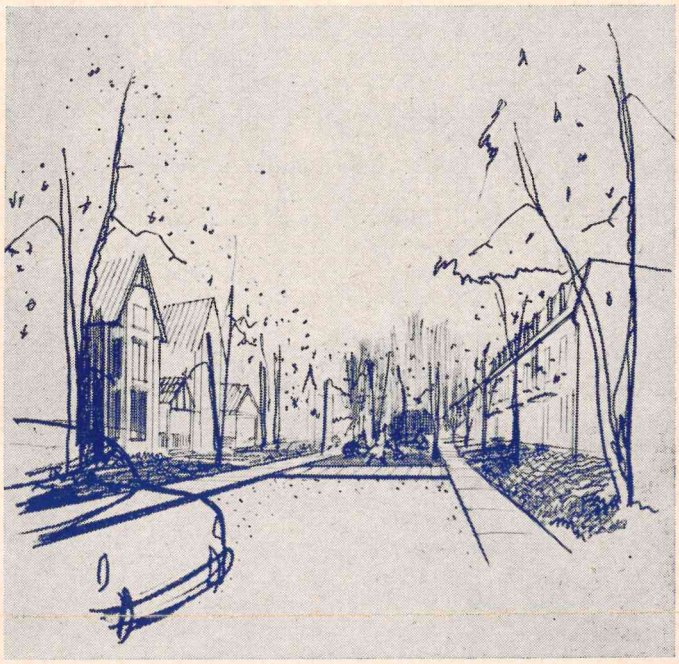

One of R. R. J. Moriyama's sketches from URBAN RENEWAL, A STUDY OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, 1956: SHORT STATEMENT.

TORONTO'S SHORT STATEMENT

In our last NEWS, we announced the release of the detailed report on Urban Renewal in Toronto.

CPAC has now published the SHORT STATEMENT for the use of the many citizens throughout Canada who are now inquiring into methods for the planning of renewal programs. Small towns as well as large ones will find this brochure useful.

Soon we hope to publish the reports arising from current studies of urban renewal in other Canadian cities.

The price of the Toronto report is 50 cents per copy. Discounts are available in quantities: 50 copies at 40 cents each; 100 copies at 30 cents each.

Community Planning Association of Canada
77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4

National Planning Conference at Vancouver September 29-30, October 1-2

1957

Congrès national sur l'urbanisme à Vancouver du 29 septembre au 2 octobre

NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

Bursting our Boundaries . . .

(continued from page 1)

school sites at a substantial saving. In this way the centre of the future community was secured and park and recreation space was integrated with it. Mayor Jackson called upon the Provincial Government to give leadership in ensuring that fringe municipalities took proper planning measures. Exhorting the professional planner to be aggressive, he said, "If he's not tough, he's sunk".

"Obsolete Zoning"

Regional planning, planned neighborhood design and the proper location of arterial roads and their integration with street traffic, were urgently required in the opinion of Macklin L. Hancock, Managing Director of Project Planning Associates Limited, Toronto. Mr. Hancock said that due to obsolete zoning there was ribbon development and housing sprawl rather than neighborhoods within a community development. Much of the current development taking place in Southern Ontario would have to be torn down. The inefficiency of design of such towns will make them expensive places in which to live. Their lack of open space will contribute to their decline and the realization will finally come that "We have created an eyesore".

Professor G. A. P. Carrothers, Division of Town and Regional Planning, School of Architecture, University of Toronto, stated that "the community gets exactly the type of planning its people want. All communities have a type of planning whether it is good or bad. The citizens and particularly their elected representatives decide what kind of planning they will have. Unless the community desires it, there can be no overall concept of development. Until a community determines its own philosophy, the expert planning advice will not be of any great influence. The problems of the smaller centre are no different in character to the problems of cities like Toronto; the only difference is in scale."

Annexation

Dr. E. G. Pleva, Chairman of the London Township Planning Board, presided over a Panel discussion on the topic "Annexation – How, When, Where". Participants were Alderman T. T. Ferris, City of London, Deputy Reeve S. Gillies, London Township, and Ewart Biggar, Clerk-Treasurer, Brantford Township.

Alderman Ferris proposed the planning of a city having an optimum size ringed by a greenbelt and rural countryside. Capital expenditures could be planned for a definite area over a fixed period of years. A municipality could then live on its current budget. This could bring about a state of "municipal utopia".

Deputy Reeve Gillies stated that a suburban municipality like London Township has most of the advantages of the city. The optimum sized city in his opinion was not economically workable. Increasing industrial demands ultimately encroach upon the rural area. He suggested that perspective should be that of working towards rehabilitation of the central city and economy of development of adjoining municipalities.

Spreading the Assessment Evenly

Ewart Biggar recommended large areas, similar to Metropolitan Toronto, for administrative purposes. The revenue from assessment could then be spread evenly throughout the region. As a result, annexation could be approached more objectively. At present industrial assessment in the fringe municipality is an enticement to the central urban municipality to expand. The higher scale of grants given to townships by the Provincial Government still do not compare with assessment and revenues of the larger urban centres. In approaching the question, he felt that there had to be a readiness to distinguish and segregate local and area problems.

At the conclusion of the Conference, the meeting went on record by motion of Alderman John Noble of Brantford and Alderman Terrence T. Ferris of London, that the following resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Municipal Affairs:

> WHEREAS the deliberations of this meeting have clearly revealed the immediate need for a study of improved methods of boundary expansion, the establishment of area government, and such other matters as may be advisable to bring municipal legislation into line with changing methods of urban growth in the medium sized metropolitan urban centres
>
> BE IT RESOLVED THEREFORE
>
> THAT the Minister of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Ontario be requested to recommend to Cabinet
>
> THAT a Royal or Special Commission be appointed for the purpose of making such a study which is of utmost urgency to so many municipalities.

This resolution has since been acknowledged by Hon. W. K. Warrender, Q.C. who has stated that he will be very pleased to give careful consideration to the request.

Metro Ideas in Winnipeg

From the **Winnipeg Free Press**

An interim brief prepared for the City of Winnipeg by Robert E. Moffat was laid before the provincial commission investigating metropolitan administration in July. A more extensive presentation is expected to be prepared later.

According to the interim brief, the City supports the creation of a metropolitan authority over the whole urban area but has not yet decided in detail what area or what services should be included. Functions already handled on a metro basis, however, would be turned over immediately.

The metropolitan body would prepare a uniform assessment system for the whole area and would take over control of lateral roads and parks and recreation areas.

The city brief also favored representation by population, with electoral districts drawn to cut across present municipal boundaries so as to curb sectionalism.

The brief envisioned a day when the metropolitan body might become responsible for nearly all local government services.

Winnipeg: Downtown Association

The Downtown Business Association of Winnipeg has a Committee on Downtown Appearance, Rehabilitation of Blighted Areas, Promotion Schemes. Steps are being taken to set up a Sub-Committee on Redevelopment Projects.

FEDERAL URBAN RENEWAL LAW

A Simple Outline

by Stanley H. Pickett, Urban Renewal Officer
Community Planning Association of Canada

The increasing interest in urban renewal in Canada makes it desirable that a brief, simply worded account of the law affecting that subject be prepared. The purpose of this article is to provide just such an elementary guide to the law.

First of all, it must be made clear that the processes of urban renewal depend not only upon the Federal law, as contained in the National Housing Act, but also upon various acts of provincial legislatures which are of vital importance in the acquisition of land, the designation of redevelopment areas, the construction of housing, and several other of the many activities which together add up to renewal. The content of this article is restricted to the National Housing Act because of the difficulty of adequately summarizing the legislation of every province within the scope of one short article. Under our diverse system of administration in Canada, it is not surprising that provincial laws vary widely in their approach to urban renewal. It is, however, important to emphasize that these provincial laws, and indeed provincial support, are a very necessary adjunct to renewal in any of our municipalities.

Difficulties Experienced in Redevelopment

The National Housing Act was passed in 1944 and from its enactment has contained legislation affecting renewal. The recent upsurge of interest in the subject is largely due to the fact that the renewal provisions of the Act have been considerably extended by the last session of parliament. Under the legislation as it was prior to that session, a municipality could get financial assistance under Section 23 of the Act for the "clearance, replanning, rehabilitation and modernization of blighted or substandard areas". In order to be eligible for assistance, the municipality had to agree to redevelop the area in accordance with a planning scheme acceptable to the Minister of Public Works. They had to use the land, after clearance, for low or moderate cost rental housing or for any public purpose, and they had to make an estimate of the cost of acquiring and clearing the area prior to the agreement being signed. The major drawback of this legislation was occasioned by the fact that blighted areas are often near the downtown centres of our cities. After clearance, it is therefore unusual for the land to be really suitable either for housing or for public purposes. Very frequently proper planning of the city indicates that these areas should be redeveloped for commercial or even industrial purposes and in many cases redevelopment with housing would be contrary to the best interests of the cities' growth.

The second difficulty was that the grant paid by the Federal government to the municipality was, in general terms, half the difference between the cost of acquisition and clearance of the site, and the proceeds of the sale of the cleared area for either a housing project or for public purposes. The accurate estimation of the cost of central area land acquisition and clearance is always difficult. The amount of the grant was based on either the estimated cost, or the actual cost, whichever was the lower. If, therefore, the municipality was so unfortunate as to underestimate the cost of acquisition and clearance, they had to bear the whole of the excess cost, which in a large redevelopment project could be a very considerable sum.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that in all Canada, only two clearance schemes were carried on under the legislation, one being at Regent Park in Toronto, where half the project is almost complete and half is under way, and the other in St. John's, Nfld. where clearance and new street works are now in progress.

The Amended Act

The difficulties which have been shown up by experience in the operation of the previous legislation, have been set out at some length because, if they are not understood, the great value of the changes made at the last session of parliament may not be readily appreciated. There are two major changes in Section 23. Firstly, the law now recognizes that renewal must be in accordance with sound planning principles and that sound planning principles often dictate commercial and industrial uses for downtown blighted areas. The Act has therefore been changed to allow land which has been acquired and cleared by the municipality, to be used for the highest and best use whether it be housing, industry, commerce, or open space. In conjunction with this change, the Act has been amended to permit and indeed to encourage, the entry of private enterprise into renewal financing. Previously, all redevelopment had to be financed by a government or by a limited dividend company. This requirement has been done away with, and the municipality may either sell or lease the cleared land as one piece, or as several pieces, to the highest bidder, always provided that he will use the land for development which is in accordance with an approved municipal development plan.

Secondly, the Act has been amended in such a manner that federal participation up to one half of the cost to the municipality is available from the time that acquisition and clearance commence. Furthermore, the Federal government shares the actual cost incurred by the municipality, and not a previous estimate of probable costs. Naturally there are safeguards, and the amounts expended will no doubt be scrutinized by the Federal partner to eliminate the possibility of unreasonable costs being paid by the municipality. When the cleared land is subsequently sold or leased, the Federal government participates with the municipality in the proceeds in proportion to their respective contributions. Hence, whether there be a

loss or a profit on the operation, it will be shared by the municipality and the Federal government in that proportion.

It should be recognized that a profit on the transaction, in terms of immediate cash return, is unlikely. The value of the land in our central business districts, where so many of our blighted areas are, is very high and it may not always be possible, even when selling or leasing for the highest and best use of the land, for a full return to be achieved. Furthermore, under the Act, it is now possible to clear blighted commercial or industrial areas where the cost of clearance may be very high. The proper planning of the city could require that a cleared industrial area be used for housing purposes and if so, a loss on the sale or lease of the land must be expected. It is not the purpose of this article to examine the financial basis of redevelopment, but it cannot too often be emphasized that the return in urban renewal is to be seen not in immediate cash, but in the improved welfare of the whole social, political and material organization which is the modern city. It is to be seen in such things as lower fire insurance rates, increased tax yield, increased property values, particularly on the periphery of a renewal area, reduced costs on public welfare, police protection and health, and in the greater convenience and efficiency of the renewed area as it participates in the day to day life and economic activity of the city.

The use of cleared land for its highest and best purpose, the encouragement of private enterprise in renewal activity and improved methods of Federal financial participation are the principal features of the amended law. The National Housing Act, of course, establishes conditions on which financial aid to renewal will be made available. The more important of these conditions are that the area to be cleared and redeveloped should be blighted or substandard, that there should be an acceptable development plan, and that provision must be made for rehousing any families displaced by the clearance. The National Housing Act remains primarily a housing act, and it is therefore only to be expected that there is a requirement that a reasonable proportion of an area should be used for housing either before it is cleared or after it is redeveloped. Any surplus of population which cannot be rehoused as a consequence of the renewal scheme, must be accommodated at reasonable rents elsewhere. It is thus very probable that in many cities, urban renewal programs must be planned so as to combine redevelopment at the centre for the highest and best use, with low and moderate income housing schemes on vacant land in other parts of the municipality.

The Prevention of Blight

Of course redevelopment of blighted areas is not the only aspect of urban renewal. It is equally important to use preventive measures to stop the spread of blight by the establishment and strict enforcement of municipal maintenance and occupancy codes. The Act makes provision for loans, up to $4,000 in the case of a single family dwelling, to be made by the banks for the purpose of home improvement and home extension. These loans can be used for approved home improvement anywhere, but they are of particular value in areas where the conservation of values is necessary to prevent the first onset of blight and where good code enforcement programs are likely to be particularly active.

These, then, are the main provisions of the National Housing Act as it affects urban renewal. In Part V of the Act there is a new provision which recognizes that many municipalities are unable to undertake renewal programs because there has been insufficient study of housing conditions. Section 33 of the Act allows for grants to be made to a municipality, with the approval of the province, for the purpose of studying the condition of either the whole or part of their area, in order to establish the need for additional housing and for urban renewal.

Together with the provincial law, this amended Federal legislation provides a most powerful means of tackling one of the pressing problems of our time, the decay and blight of the older areas of our cities. The legislation is, however, permissive. If it is not used, it is useless. Used wisely, it opens the door upon the sort of city in which we could all be proud to live, a city in which the needs and aspirations of 20th Century men and women could be fully realized. Let us, therefore, see to it that this legislation is not allowed to become tarnished on the Statute Book through lack of use. The study and encouragement of urban renewal is surely an endeavor in which the Community Planning Association of Canada can, and should, lead the way.

Recent Planning Appointments

Mr. Murray Zides has been appointed **Director of Planning** for the CITY OF SAINT JOHN. Mr. Zides comes to Saint John from the Community Planning Branch, Province of Saskatchewan where he has been employed for the past 8½ years. For the past five years he has served as Director of the Branch.

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF KITIMAT has informed us of the appointment of **Dr. Hollister Kent** of Ithaca, New York, as **Director of Planning.** Dr. Kent has lately been studying at Cornell University for his Ph.D. degree, majoring in regional planning and public administration. He was previously General Manager in Brazil for D. G. Belcher Associates.

THE TRAFALGAR PLANNING BOARD has just appointed **Mr. Edward Cumming** to the position of **Planner.** Mr. Cumming was formerly with the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board.

Mr. Zane Bakun has been appointed **Director of Community Planning** for the COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN. Mr. Bakun is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, obtaining his B.Sc. in Civil Engineering in 1952, and his M.Sc. in Community Planning in 1953. He also received a C.M.H.C. fellowship in Community Planning in 1952. Since his graduation in Community Planning Mr. Bakun has been employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, Community Planning Branch, Government of Saskatchewan.

OPENINGS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING

ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO (METROPOLITAN TORONTO AREA). Planning Director. Salary: dependent on qualifications. Degree in Planning, landscape architecture, architecture, civil engineering or related field, plus a number of years experience in the planning field. Capable of directing work of Planning Department and maintaining satisfactory relations with officials and public. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to: Mr. A. Bissett, Chairman, Township of Etobicoke Planning Board, 4953 Dundas Street West, Toronto 18, Canada. (34-56)

METROPOLITAN TORONTO PLANNING BOARD. Assistant Planner, Grade II. Salary: $4,564 to $5,342. To conduct planning studies required for preparation of Official Plan of Metropolitan Toronto, and to assist local municipalities within the Metropolitan Area in the preparation of their local Official Plans. Qualifications: Considerable knowledge of city planning principles and practices and of planning legislation. Master's degree in City Planning or related field, or equivalent experience. Apply: M. V. Jones, Director of Planning, Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, 133 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ontario. (35-56)

NORTH YORK PLANNING BOARD, WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO. Planning Assistant. (Subdivisions) Salary: $4,524-$5,200. Degree in planning or related field, plus planning or design experience. Apply: William F. H. McAdams, North York Planning Board, 5000 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario. (37-56)

CITY OF REGINA. Junior Planning Assistant. Salary Range: $3,966 to $4,386 per annum depending upon qualifications. Qualifications: Degree in Planning, Civil Engineering, Architecture or related field. Experience desirable but not required. Experience may be substituted for degree. Duties vary but include land use, surveys, development of general planning schemes and subdivision design. Apply: Director of Personnel, City of Regina, City Hall, Regina, Sask. (38-56)

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SAANICH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C. Planning Administrator and Designer. Salary: $4,500 to $5,400. Duties will include examination of new subdivision proposals, overall planning design, liaison with the Greater Victoria Planning Board Director and with Department Engineers. Applicants must have administrative ability, some formal education in planning, and will be required to meet the public. Applications stating age, training, experience, references and marital status should be made to H. D. Dawson, Municipal Engineer, Royal Oak, B.C. (39-56)

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF POWELL RIVER, POWELL RIVER, B.C. Town Planner. Qualifications to include training in a recognized planning course and practical experience. The experience should be in subdivision work, in detail field survey and analysis, and in general planning problems (housing, commercial and industrial). M. S. A., Group Insurance and superannuation benefits. Reply stating the earliest date duties can be assumed, qualifications and references relating to each phase of planning experience and salary expected to: Municipal Clerk, The Corporation of the District of Powell River, Drawer 40, Powell River, B.C. (40-56)

COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN. Community Planning Advisor (Applied Sciences). Salary: $364-$442. Requirements: preferably some experience in community planning and university graduation in Community Planning, Civil Engineering, or Architecture. If graduation is in Civil Engineering or Architecture, preferably supplemented by courses in Community Planning. Application forms obtainable from Public Service Commission, Legislative Bldgs., Regina, Saskatchewan, and should be submitted as soon as possible. (45-56)

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD, TORONTO, ONTARIO. Assistant City Planner Grade II. Salary: $4,564 to $5,343. Qualifications in planning or in a related field with some planning experience. To work in the Long-Range Planning Division. (41-56)

Planner Grade I. Salary: $5,510-$6,400. Degree in planning and/or other related field with experience in public relations work including the preparation of publications. Apply: Director/Secretary-Treasurer, City of Toronto Planning Board, 414 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, giving details of education and references. (42-56)

CPAC NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Community Planning Association of Canada requires a general assistant for the Director for analytical and editorial work.

This position should appeal to a young person looking forward to a career in town and regional planning; having superior writing ability; and having training and experience in planning or academic studies related to planning, preferably in economics, political science or geography.

Salary is dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Apply with details of experience and references to Eric Beecroft, Director, C.P.A.C., 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

Professional Planners Form a Group in Quebec

Montreal newspapers report the formation of a provincial group of professional planners. Meeting recently at the *Cercle universitaire de Montréal*, a number of planners have formed the basis of a Quebec organization to be linked with the Town Planning Institute of Canada. According to *La Patrie*, the officers elected are: President, C.-É. Campeau, Director of Planning of Montreal; Vice-President: M. R. Latté, planning consultant; Secretary: D. K. Linden, planning consultant; Directors for the Montreal Region: Messrs. Roger Gagnon, Associate Director of the Planning Division of Montreal and I. Miron, planning consultant; Directors for the Quebec Region: Messrs. Edouard Fiset, planning consultant; Burroughs Pelletier, Director of the Town Planning Bureau of Quebec; and J.-C. LaHaye, town planner in the same Bureau.

HOW CAN WE ASSIST THE SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING?

by A. John van Rassel

Remarks of Mr. van Rassel at the National Planning Conference, Ottawa, October 30, 1956. Mr. van Rassel is Secretary of the Timmins Planning Board, Timmins, Ontario.

Is it possible that this group is at last inserting the key in the door, and that we are on the threshold of a new era in this important subject? Members of my Board have attended Planning Conferences since 1949, and to date their biggest criticism has been, that Planning Conferences do not deal with subjects which are of interest to the smaller municipalities. Planning problems of the smaller municipalities are vastly different from those of the large cities.

Possibly the greatest objection to planning for the small city or town, is the initial cost, since the limited budgets under which some of these municipalities operate sometimes make it difficult to find ample funds to secure the services of a qualified expert. John Public is often averse to establishing regulations that will restrict the activities of his neighbour and himself, and when financial costs are added to this reluctance, there arises a large stumbling block which must be overcome.

How can we overcome this difficulty? We have sources of supply of expert advice, but at present the assistance forthcoming is not great enough. Our own Community Planning Association has not sufficient funds or a staff available to supply this much-needed service. In Ontario we have the Department of Planning and Development who have, I would suggest, ample funds to supply the necessary technical staff. To further the aims and objectives of good planning, and in order to offer some constructive criticism, I believe that the Ontario Department of Planning and Development should enlarge and expand their facilities until they are fully equipped to offer expert services to all the smaller municipalities within the boundaries of our province.

Now that we have recognized a need for more outside help, how can we help ourselves? We cannot foresee any possibility in the near future where a municipal corporation will not have to worry over funds. Certain moneys are available in each and every municipality, but are only distributed as the need becomes apparent. In order that moneys will be made available for Planning, it will be necessary for the municipalities to either raise the Tax Rate or apportion for planning purposes, moneys which are earmarked, at the present time, for other boards, commissions, etc.

If John Public is not in favour, how then do we expect to carry on any program of Town Planning? I would suggest that there is a very great need for education of the public and of officials actively engaged in planning. Let us for our convenience divide this subject into two classifications:

(1) The education of the public into the acceptance of these restrictive regulations. The public must be educated to realize the value of this necessary and important topic. Possibly in dealing with the resultant by-laws of planning studies, we should drop the name restrictive and search out a new title for these by-laws calling them protective by-laws. They are restrictive only in so far as they wish to protect.

(2) The education of the persons directly connected with planning and the resulting zoning by-laws. I believe that it is necessary to educate planning board members in the basic principles of planning. Too often each individual member of the board applies his own problem to the planning question and renders a biased opinion, possibly unwittingly. At the same time, we have to consider the education of the local zoning officials who in the smaller municipalities are not expert planners but by virtue of interest or interrelated work become engaged in this work. The weight of all detailed work falls on these people, and their opinion and judgment in these matters must surely have considerable weight during planning board discussions, and if their opinions are at variance with good planning principles, there can be no net result that will benefit the public as a whole.

How are we going to educate the necessary people? With the general public, I believe good newspaper and magazine articles, written for consumption by the average person, and kept down to the basic elements of planning, are essential. Good radio and television programs are a part and parcel of this same program. However, I do believe that these articles should be as basic as possible and deal with the primary aspects of good planning, in order that each individual may apply them to his own problems and be able to realize that what at first seems to be an encroachment on his civil rights is really of the greatest benefit in protecting himself and his property.

In order to educate the officials of the municipality, I believe we should consider the possibility of the formation of a correspondence course by one of the universities. It is noteworthy that the Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario has established such a course through Queen's University, and I believe that a considerable amount of success is being achieved in the education of assessors. Why not educate our officials along a similar line? This subject would require considerable study on the part of a group of well-versed persons, and it is, in my opinion, an idea well worth studying. Possibly the first step should be the formation of a group to study the possibilities of such a correspondence course.

Our basic need at this moment is the all important project of educating all those interested in planning, and I would recommend that immediate steps be taken to implement an educational program. In other words, help us to help ourselves, and with the education of the public and the impact of public opinion will come the necessary forces and funds to provide for sound planning.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

awarded at the Tenth Anniversary Dinner of the Community Planning Association of Canada

Notman

Mrs. Gilbride

N.F.B.

Mr. Wood

The following citations were read and presented to Mrs. R. G. Gilbride of Montreal and Mr. E. I. Wood of Ottawa. Mrs. Gilbride, highly-esteemed throughout Canada for her work in many humane causes, has been a leader in Montreal's efforts to deal with its slum areas and to provide better housing. Mr. Wood has been for more than 20 years Landscape Architect to the Federal District Commission. He is Past President of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects.

Irene Preston Gilbride

The Community Planning Association of Canada delights to honour you for outstanding service in promoting the improvement of housing in Canada.

Always sensitive to and vigorous in the support of humane causes, you have been seized with the vision of a better environment for human beings. You have pursued this vision with energy and tenacity, and your example has compelled others to a similar concern.

As Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Slum Clearance and Low Rental Housing in your own city of Montreal, you have, with diplomacy and skill, enlisted the cooperation of over fifty local organizations. You discerned the potential unity of public support for your aims, and you and your many associates persisted in your efforts until that unity found expression. The movement which you have led has advanced the understanding of the effect of physical environment on human character and has demonstrated that sound neighbourhoods may be created by concerted civic action.

Edward Irving Wood

We greet you as an Honorary Member of the Community Planning Association of Canada. As a Landscape Architect you have added lustre to a profession which has an essential place in the creation of fine Cities.

As industry and commerce draw more people into our cities, our suburbs sprawl farther afield over the countryside, threatening to destroy the beauties of hills and streams and trees and plants. To restore and cultivate green open spaces for the enjoyment of city people becomes an increasingly important aim of civic design.

The Driveways and Parks of the Capital Region are a great national estate on which you have worked for more than twenty years. Few men have had the privilege of cultivating such an extensive garden, from the Rideau and Rockcliffe to Hog's Back and the Hills upon the horizon. Here you have shown that it is the skill of the Landscape Architect to conceal the artifice of the designer, so that the true beauties of nature are revealed and enjoyed.

Charles-Edouard Campeau

Election of Officers for 1956-57

Mr. C.-E. Campeau, Director of Planning for Montreal, was elected President of the Community Planning Association of Canada at a meeting of the National Council on November 1st.

The National Council elected Mr. John I. McVittie, Director of the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, and Mr. Eric W. Thrift, Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg, as Vice-Presidents.

The other members of the Executive Committee are Sir Brian Dunfield of St. John's, Newfoundland, past President of the Association; Mr. Humphrey Carver of Ottawa; Dr. Albert Rose of Toronto; and Mr. M. Viminitz of Regina.

Planning to Rebuild a Winnipeg Area

From **The Winnipeg Tribune**

The School of Architecture of the University of Manitoba is working on a plan for redevelopment of a slum area in the City of Winnipeg. The area lies between Notre Dame, Princess and Sherbrooke Streets and the C.P.R. tracks.

An ultimate objective of the plan is to rezone the rebuilt area into separate divisions for housing and commercial use in place of the jumble of dwellings and business structures which now exist.

An advisory committee representing many civic and business organizations is associated with the project.

Carleton College Course

An evening course on Housing and Town Planning is being offered by Carleton College, Ottawa. Ten lectures, beginning January 16, will be given by several members of the staff of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation – Messrs. Andrew Hazeland, Robert Adamson, J. S. Hodgson, Alan H. Armstrong and Earl Levin – and Messrs. Eric Beecroft and Stanley H. Pickett of CPAC.

Faces of the Planning-Minded

Photographs taken at the Conference

1. Sir Brian Dunfield, Past President of the CPAC; Mayor Thomas Moncion of Hull; and Mr. C.-E. Campeau, President of the CPAC; at the reception given by Mayor Moncion and the Council of the City of Hull.

2. His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor General of Canada, speaking at the Dinner celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Association. Lady Dunfield is at the left; Sir Brian Dunfield is hidden by the lectern. Seen on the right are the Honourable S. J. Hefferton, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply of Newfoundland and National Councillor of CPAC; Mrs. Paul Dozois, wife of the Minister of Municipal Affairs of Quebec; and Mayor Moncion.

3. Delegates viewing the model of the National Capital Plan at the Coffee Party in the Information Office of the Federal District Commission.

4. Mr. Stewart Bates, President of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, presiding at a luncheon during the Conference.

5. Messrs. Alan K. Hay, General Manager of the Federal District Commission; Eric W. Thrift, Director, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg; George M. Brown, Chairman of the Planning Commission, Calgary, former Councillor of the CPAC; and W. T. Lane, President of the B.C. Division of the CPAC.

6. Mesdames C.-E. Campeau, P. Alan Deacon, Raymond Brunet, and Lady Dunfield.

7. Mrs. Rose Wilkinson, M.L.A., Calgary; Mrs. C. R. Wood of Stony Plain, Alberta, Chairman of the Alberta Division, CPAC; Mrs. W. A. Blench, Secretary, Alberta Division, CPAC; and Mr. F. S. Marshall of the Federal District Commission.

8. His Excellency the Governor General chatting with Mr. E. I. Wood, Landscape Architect of the F.D.C. and recipient of an Honorary Membership Award.

9. His Excellency receiving Mr. Jacques Simard, Mayor of Préville, P.Q., former Councillor of CPAC, at the reception following the Tenth Anniversary Dinner.

10. Mrs. J. R. Hoag, Chairman, Town Planning Committee, Regina; Dr. Doris Plewes, Consultant, Fitness and Recreation, Department of National Health and Welfare; Mr. Stewart Bates; and Mrs. C. J. Gee, Barton Township, Ontario.

11. Mr. Tom McDonald, Secretary Treasurer, B.C. Division of CPAC; Mrs. Eric Beecroft, Ottawa; Mrs. C. D. Fawcett, Secretary, Saskatchewan Division; Mr. Humphrey Carver of CMHC and National Councillor of CPAC.

12. His Excellency the Governor General; Her Worship Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E., Mayor of Ottawa; and the Honourable Paul Dozois, M.L.A., Minister of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Quebec.

The Community Planning Review for December 1956 contains a number of the principal addresses given at the Conference, as well as some excerpts from the discussions.

National Planning Conference

Ottawa, October 28-31, 1956.

Names are listed on the page opposite.

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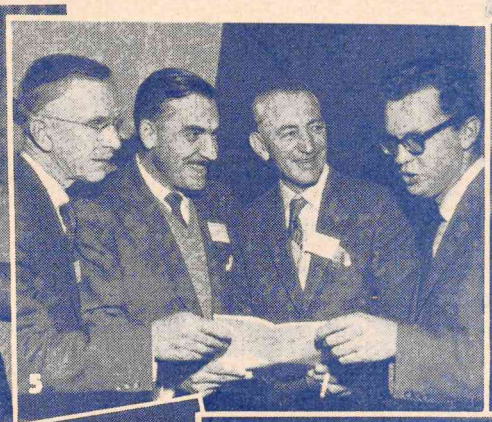
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Honourable Yves Prévost

Editor's Note

A Cabinet Minister's Brochure on Community Planning

The NEWS has often quoted the Honourable Yves Prévost, especially his public statements concerning the economies to be gained from the sound planning of urban development. During his tenure of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs in Quebec, he has constantly emphasized this theme.

Mr. Prévost has recently been transferred to the post of Provincial Secretary. Shortly before this transfer, his Department issued a brochure entitled *L'Urbanisme*, consisting of the Minister's explanations concerning the economic waste resulting from failure to plan; the reasons for preparing a master plan of urban development; the control of land use through zoning; the economic, social and aesthetic objectives of subdivision planning; and the principles underlying the municipality's right to acquire land for public use.

With generous illustrations, the Minister describes five concrete examples to demonstrate "the aesthetic, social and economic advantages of community planning". Credit for the sketches used in these examples is given to J.-C. LaHaye and Jean Cimon, members of the staff of the Provincial Bureau of Town Planning and to Jean Issalys, Planning Consultant in Hull.

Reproduced on this page is an editorial review of the brochure which appeared in *L'Événement-Journal* of Quebec. The review concludes with the comment that Mr. Prévost has made a happy contribution to the development of a science too long ignored in our communities where unhealthy housing abounds and a vast population are decaying in overcrowded quarters.

On explique parfois le désordre qui règne dans nos villes, en affirmant que l'urbanisme coûte cher et que nous manquons d'une législation sur la question. Cette prétention erronée est une bien piètre excuse pour justifier l'apathie d'un trop grand nombre de citoyens.

Nous affirmons, au contraire, que c'est *l'absence d'urbanisme* qui coûte cher aux contribuables et que nos villes ont à peu près tous les *moyens légaux nécessaires* pour faire de l'urbanisme.

Hon. Yves Prévost, c.r.: L'URBANISME
Ministère des Affaires Municipales,
Québec, 1956.

Principes d'un sain urbanisme

Une note de la rédaction de **l'Événement-Journal,** Québec

Depuis qu'il assume les fonctions de ministre des Affaires Municipales, l'honorable Yves Prévost n'a jamais ménagé les occasions de prêcher les principes de l'urbanisme dans le développement rapide de nos centres urbains. Le ministre a profité des congrès et des groupements des représentants municipaux pour exposer son point de vue et revendiquer les applications les plus efficaces d'une science qui préside à l'ordonnance des villes et au sage emploi du territoire urbain. Et afin de projeter encore plus d'éclat sur ses déclarations, M. Prévost vient de publier une élégante plaquette qui porte pour titre: *L'Urbanisme, son aspect économique, social et esthétique.* Dans notre province, l'art urbaniste a surgi avec beaucoup de retard, alors que les villes étaient constituées, que leurs limites étaient déterminées et que leurs quartiers s'étaient établis; ceux qui ont présidé à l'époque à leur établissement ne possédaient guère de notions précises sur les plans directeurs, sur les zones de territoire et sur les sections urbaines; aussi ont-ils procédé au hasard des événements et au caprice des occupants, avec les résultats que l'on sait. Aujourd'hui, il faut défaire et refaire les quartiers de ville où s'entremêlent les fabriques, les magasins et les habitations, il faut reconstruire — et à quel prix — des sections entières pour les placer dans leur cadre approprié. Le plan d'ensemble d'aménagement du territoire urbain aurait évité tout ce désordre, épargné des sommes substantielles en expropriations et en homologation et accompli une oeuvre utile dans l'utilisation rationnelle du sol par le zonage.

M. Prévost explique, dans sa brochure, tout le rouage de l'établissement urbain. Il cite des exemples qui démontrent avec illustrations à l'appui, d'un côté les inconvénients multiples du manque d'urbanisme pour le propriétaire, pour le constructeur et pour la municipalité, et, d'un autre côté, les avantages marqués d'un plan d'urbanisme qui met de l'ordre dans tout le territoire et qui assure la protection, la tranquillité et le bien-être de tous les résidents. La brochure fournit des plans comparatifs qui illustrent bien la conception que l'on doit se faire d'une ville bien ordonnée, en regard d'une autre qui n'a point connu l'application d'un sain urbanisme. L'auteur en profite pour déposer les législations qui régissent le lotissement, les rues et les voies publiques ainsi que la construction des maisons et des immeubles. Il apporte une contribution heureuse à la mise en oeuvre d'une science trop longtemps ignorée dans nos centres où fourmillent un grand nombre de logements insalubres et où s'étiole une population massive dans des quartiers surpeuplés.

In discussing the disorderly growth of our towns, we often hear it said that planning is expensive and that legislation is lacking.

We affirm, on the contrary, that it is *the absence of planning* which costs the taxpayer dearly and that our towns have almost all of *the necessary legal means* to undertake planning.

(Translation of a statement in L'URBANISME, published by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Quebec, 1956.)

L'URBANISME ET L'ARCHITECTURE

Un mémoire intitulé L'URBANISME ET L'ARCHITECTURE *a été publié par l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec. L'Association recommande les points suivants:*

Recommandations

L'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec appuie les recommandations contenues dans le mémoire de l'Association Canadienne d'Urbanisme à la Commission Royale sur les Problèmes Constitutionnels, notamment les points suivants:

Que le Gouvernement Provincial dirige l'aménagement urbain et rural dans la Province, en donnant au Ministre des Affaires Municipales le droit d'exercer un contrôle sur cet aménagement avec le concours des services qu'il jugera bon de s'adjoindre; qu'une législation sur les problèmes relatifs à l'urbanisme soit adoptée et que les pouvoirs et les fonctions du Service Provincial d'Urbanisme soient étendus.

Notre Association estime qu'une telle loi s'impose particulièrement à l'heure actuelle où la Province connaît un développement sans précédent et où l'on entrevoit dans un avenir rapproché un essor encore plus grand. Cette loi aurait pour effet de diriger le développement urbain et rural dans toute la Province d'une façon plus ordonnée et plus économique, et assurerait à la population un milieu plus conforme aux nécessités de la vie moderne.

L'adoption d'un plan directeur, croyons-nous, est nécessaire à toutes les municipalités en voie de développement, afin d'assurer la mise en valeur de leur territoire, la protection des valeurs foncières et des richesses naturelles, de faciliter la circulation, d'éliminer les nuisances, les causes de danger et les laideurs, afin d'assurer une vie plus agréable et plus facile à tous.

Notre Association recommande enfin, à toutes les municipalités urbaines et rurales, l'adoption de normes de construction et de règlements de zonage plus conformes à l'hygiène, au confort et à la sécurité de la population, et un contrôle esthétique des constructions et de la réclame publicitaire.

C'est pour atteindre ces fins qu'elle offre sa collaboration la plus étroite aux autorités publiques et à toutes les associations ou personnes qui travaillent à promouvoir l'application de l'urbanisme au développement de notre Province.

Community Planning and Architecture

A strong memorandum in support of community planning has been issued by the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec. Its recommendations follow (as translated by the Editor of THE NEWS).

The Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec supports the recommendations contained in the Brief submitted by the Community Planning Association of Canada to the Quebec Royal Commission on Constitutional Problems, particularly the following points:

That the Provincial Government take charge of town and country planning in the Province, giving to the Minister of Municipal Affairs the right to exercise control over planning developments in collaboration with any other agencies with which he may consider it appropriate to be associated; that legislation on problems relating to community planning be adopted; and that the powers and functions of the Provincial community planning service be extended.

Our Association is of the opinion that such a law is urgently needed at this time, since the Province is in the midst of an unprecedented development and an even greater development can be expected in the near future. This law would have the effect of guiding town and country planning throughout the Province in a more orderly and economic fashion and would assure the people of surroundings more in keeping with the needs of modern living.

The adoption of a master plan is, in our opinion, a necessity for all municipalities in process of development – to assure the sound development of their land, to protect real estate values and natural resources, to improve traffic flow and to eliminate nuisances, causes of danger and unsightliness – in other words to assure a more agreeable and easier way of life to all.

Lastly, our Association recommends to all municipalities, urban and rural, the adoption of standards of construction and zoning bylaws in keeping with the needs of the health, comfort and security of the population, and an aesthetic control over buildings and public advertising.

In an effort to have these recommendations carried out, our Association offers its closest cooperation to public authorities and to all associations or persons endeavouring to encourage the application of community planning to the development of our Province.

Les problèmes des petites villes

Les participants au congrès annuel à Ottawa se divisaient en quatre groupes régionaux–Maritimes, Québec, Ontario, et l'Ouest–pour étudier les possibilités d'aider les petites villes à résoudre leurs problèmes d'urbanisme.

Des maires et des représentants d'une vingtaine de villes, ainsi que des membres du Service provincial d'urbanisme de Québec, participaient à ces délibérations.

Tous les délégués se mirent d'accord sur la nécessité d'un programme d'éducation à l'échelle nationale, puisque la croissance non ordonnée des petits centres aboutit à l'existence de grandes villes conçues et construites au hasard.

Voir LA REVUE CANADIENNE D'URBANISME décembre 1956, page 167: l'article par M. Lucien Fontaine.

La prévoyance assure profit

Une note de la rédaction de *La Presse*, Montréal

Le souci de l'esthétique devrait inciter nos villes et même nos villages à prévoir leur développement selon un plan d'ensemble afin d'éviter qu'ils s'étendent au hasard. Dans le passé, bien peu de gens pensaient à ordonner le progrès des différents centres. Les maisons s'ajoutaient les unes aux autres, les rues s'ouvraient au caprice des pionniers. Des années plus tard, il fallait dépenser des sommes considérables pour corriger telle voie ou exproprier tel terrain.

Des administrations municipales de plus en plus nombreuses songent maintenant davantage à l'avenir. Il est vrai que notre pays se développe avec une telle rapidité que toutes nos villes et tous nos villages sont emportés dans cet élan. Leurs maires et conseillers se rendent compte qu'il ne faut pas se désintéresser du développement des municipalités. Ils recourent aux ingénieurs, aux architectes, aux paysagistes.

Recemment, dans la capitale fédérale, il s'est tenu un important congrès de l'Association canadienne d'urbanisme. Plusieurs personnages distingués y ont porté la parole, entre autres le gouverneur général M. Vincent Massey. Celui-ci a souligné que, dans le passé, nous n'avons pas toujours su relever le défi que la nature nous lançait dans l'aménagement de nos villes.

Des professeurs universitaires comme MM. Jean Cimon, de Québec, et Anthony Adamson, de Toronto, ont fait remarquer de leur côté que le nombre des municipalités à faire appel aux urbanistes est encore peu élevé. Ils se sont même demandé si les administrés ne manifestent pas trop d'apathie. Ils croient qu'une fois le jour de l'élection passé, les Canadiens s'en retournent à leurs affaires et ne se préoccupent plus de l'exécution du mandat de leurs élus, contrairement aux citoyens américains qui surveillent davantage leurs représentants municipaux.

De toute façon, le grand argument en faveur du plan d'ensemble d'une ville ou d'un village, c'est l'économie. Il coûte moins cher de faire dresser un plan d'ensemble et de l'observer que de laisser un centre se développer au petit bonheur. Voilà un principe qui doit guider tout mandataire du peuple. **La Presse,** Montréal

Grandes villes qui s'attaquent aux taudis

Extrait de La Tribune, Sherbrooke, Québec

Si, à travers le Canada, l'industrie du bâtiment a été, depuis le début de cette année, extrêmement active, on n'oublie pas, dans plusieurs grandes villes, que la construction de nouveaux édifices commerciaux et de nouvelles maisons d'habitation doit tout de même marcher de pair avec la démolition de certains quartiers vétustes où s'entassent par centaines des taudis et des maisons délabrées.

La ville de Montréal est en train d'assurer, d'ici quelques années, la disparition d'un grand nombre des taudis qui déparent certains de ses quartiers et de remplacer ces taudis par des constructions modernes. Quant à Toronto, cette grande ville prévoit, elle aussi, un vaste plan de rénovation, qui faisait dire, l'autre jour, au maire Nathan Phillips que le capital privé s'emploiera bientôt à reconstruire tout un pâté de vieilles constructions au coeur même du district financier de la Ville-Reine. Ce projet comporte une dépense totale de plusieurs dizaines de millions, mais on a confiance d'y intéresser activement et les autorités municipales et les citoyens.

Montréal, Toronto et d'autres grandes villes canadiennes paraissent donc devoir s'intéresser résolument au problème des taudis. Ces grands centres n'entendent point laisser indéfiniment s'élever des constructions magnifiques à proximité de bâtisses qui n'offrent plus aucune sécurité du point de vue de la santé publique ou du point de vue de la protection contre le feu. Et ce sont là des exemples à proposer à des villes moins considérables, mais où il y a aussi, malheureusement, des quartiers très laids et de nombreuses maisons à peu près inhabitables.

Les urbanistes se groupent en société

Un groupe d'urbanistes s'est réuni au Cercle Universitaire de Montréal, pour jeter les bases d'une association professionnelle provinciale, se rattachant à l'Institut Canadien d'Urbanisme, organe national des urbanistes professionnels au Canada. Ce nouveau groupe professionnel aura pour but de stimuler la pratique de l'urbanisme dans la province, en assurant le respect d'une éthique appropriée parmi ses membres.

Les officiers élus sont les suivants: président: M. C.-E. Campeau, directeur du Service d'Urbanisme de Montréal; vice-président: M. R. Latté, urbaniste-conseil; secrétaire: M. D.-K. Linden, urbaniste-conseil; directeurs pour la région de Montréal: MM. Roger Gagnon, directeur adjoint du Service d'urbanisme de Montréal, et I. Miron, urbaniste-conseil; directeurs pour la région de Québec; MM. E. Fiset, urbaniste-conseil, B. Pelletier, directeur du Service provincial d'urbanisme, et J.-C. LaHaye, urbaniste au même service.

Le président de la Société des urbanistes professionels du Québec a fait remarquer qu'il y avait un besoin urgent d'une telle association dans la province, afin de protéger le public contre les urbanistes non qualifiés et de répandre la profession à un moment où le développement de la province nécessite un nombre considérable d'urbanistes bien préparés à accomplir leur tâche.

La Patrie, Montréal

Pension Funds and Housing Investment

A printed report on this subject was made for Governor Averell Harriman in March of this year by Joseph P. McMurray, Commissioner of Housing of the State of New York.

A practical method is suggested to encourage large-scale investment of union-management pension funds in middle-income housing. Mr. McMurray believes that problems of investment safety, method and attractive financial returns can be solved to the satisfaction of pension fund trustees. In the U.S.A., where pension funds have billions of dollars for investment, the release of such funds would help greatly to solve the housing need for middle-income families.

Mr. McMurray suggests the creation of a central financial institution, under limited state supervision but controlled by the pension funds investing in it and by other interested parties. Trust funds could be authorized by the State to invest in debentures of this institution, which would, in turn, finance the construction of housing developments.

One of the major difficulties now facing the trust funds—the lack of experienced mortgage experts—would be solved by seeing that the central financing institution would be staffed by experts in this field.

Mr. McMurray refers in his report to an earlier announcement by Mr. Robert Moses, Chairman of the New York Mayor's Committee on Slum Clearance, of approval by the New York Building Trades Council of a program of cooperative housing projects to be financed at least partially out of pension and welfare funds of the unions in the Council.

As for the investment yield, Mr. McMurray said: "Keeping in mind the essential purpose of these funds and the welfare of those who depend on them for a secure retirement, we believe, after our studies, that such investments can swell future retirement income and at the same time produce the housing so much needed now."

A report of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is quoted to show that in 1954, 54% of pension fund reserves was invested in corporate bonds; 18% in common stock; 18% in government bonds; 4% in preferred stock; 2% was held in cash; and of the remaining 4%, some was invested in mortgages.

The report revealed also that about 15 billion dollars of pension funds in the U.S.A. are administered by unions or corporations or their representatives, besides about 10 billion by insurance companies.

"A Blot on the Face of the City"

The startling facts of slum housing in Toronto, as told by Max Rosenfeld and Earle Beattie in *The Telegram*.

This sensational series of articles is now reprinted in booklet form. It closes with a one-page editorial in which *The Telegram* speaks proudly of the vigorous effort now being made by Toronto citizens to rid the city of slums. Reference is made to the work done by The Association of Women Electors and many other groups and finally the recently-organized United Action for Slum Clearance.

"Toronto Pays and Pays"

The bizarre situation in which the city and its taxpayers find themselves *vis-a-vis* the slum owners must be hard for many readers to believe. *The Telegram* puts it as follows in the final commentary.

"Toronto the Good was startled to find out that bailiffs collecting delinquent taxes for the city were taking the money from houses proven to be brothels. But further investigation showed the situation to be even more bizarre – the city actually helped maintain these houses, as well as other slum structures, by direct compensation in cash.

"It is known that the city indirectly subsidizes slums. This comes about because taxes from substandard houses bear no relation to costs incurred by the city in police, fire, health and welfare services which slums by their nature must receive.

"But this was not all. There are some slum structures which, because they are assessed at under $4,500, receive a discount in taxes. Houses assessed at $2,000 receive a discount of as much as 50%; at $4,500 the exemption amounts to 10%. Under this bylaw, roughly $73,000,000 worth of assessment is exempt from taxation, which, if taxed, would bring in $1,927,200 in taxes, according to the city treasurer.

"The system of graded partial tax exemptions was introduced to help the small homeowner. It was never intended that tax concessions should go toward the maintenance of rented houses, exploited by slum czars, and unfit for human habitation.

"Yet this is precisely what had happened. All the houses, including flophouses and rooms rented by the hour in the slum empire were included in the long list of exempted properties. The situation was all the more preposterous in that the civic treasury had considerable difficulty in collecting whatever these houses were supposed to pay.

"Toronto Board of Control promptly recommended a change in the Assessment Act to permit the exemption to apply only to property occupied by the owner. But, sadly enough, when it came before Council three months later, only one man voted for it.

"Board of Control also took steps to strengthen the housing bylaws and announced the preparation of a separate bylaw to bring Toronto's rooming houses under strict control through a system of licensing. This is still hanging fire."

A Blot on the Face of the City is available from *The Telegram*, Bay and Melinda Streets, Toronto 1.

Saint John Urban Renewal Study

As announced previously in COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS (No. 3, 1956) the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, has initiated an Urban Renewal Study. Under Part Five of the National Housing Act, 1954, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was authorized by Public Works Minister, Hon. Robert Winters, to make a grant of $11,250 – 75% of an estimated cost of $15,000. The director of the study is Georges Potvin, geographer and planner who teaches at the Department of Geography, University of Toronto and has taken part in the Urban Renewal Study conducted in Toronto.

The field work was begun in Saint John on the 10th of May. Mr. Potvin's research team included Mr. Donald Armstrong, geographer and town planner; Mr. Richard Grooms, lecturer in Design at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto; Miss Sophie Lang, geographer; Dr. Howard Richards of the staff of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto; Mr. Peter Stokes, architect.

Mr. Geoffrey Fryer, architect and town planner; Dr. George Houghman, economist, Assistant Director of the Citizens Research Institute of Canada; Professor Gordon Stephenson, Director of the School of Town and Regional Planning, University of Toronto and Mr. M. B. M. Lawson, City of Toronto Planning Director, also took active part in the project in Saint John, the latter three as special consultants.

The Toronto team left Saint John on the 15th of September. A comprehensive report will be written in Toronto and submitted early in 1957 to a special Liaison Committee, composed of representatives of the federal, provincial and municipal governments and responsible for the administration of the project. The report will probably be published and distributed shortly afterwards.

The Urban Renewal Study group pursued four major objectives:

(a) the formulation of a long range development plan, to ensure that the development of the various city functions and land uses will be given proper and orderly orientation;

(b) an appraisal of the present blighted conditions and the staging of a comprehensive redevelopment and rehabilitation program for those areas in need of treatment;

(c) the presentation of examples of forms of treatment by means of two detailed projects will be made: one will be a rehabilitation project; the other a new housing proposal;

(d) a special study of ways and means to preserve and enhance those features which are particular to Saint John and which give to the area a unique landscape character.

The procedure followed in Saint John by the Urban Renewal Study group included:

(1) A systematic house to house survey in which the use or uses of buildings, their structural condition, the types of structures and their height were recorded and mapped.

(2) On the basis of statistical data provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the local Assessment Department, an analysis of the population characteristics in all sectors of the City and a study of present density patterns was undertaken.

(3) Individual studies of the major functions of the City (industry, commerce, transportation, institutions, services, parks and recreation, housing), in order to assess the requirements, limitations and potentialities of each. For this purpose, a series of more than 100 interviews was undertaken with individuals or firms directly connected with all major urban activities. The economic base was also analyzed. The results of these individual studies were then correlated, in order to present a comprehensive picture and the basis for a long range integrated development plan.

(4) The City was divided into 10 planning areas. A set of "space standards" was devised and applied to each one of these areas. In each sector, the extent of housing redevelopment and rehabilitation was determined, and, by applying the space standards, desirable changes in land use could be indicated.

(5) The Citizens Research Institute of Canada undertook the study of factors affecting the financial capacity of the City of Saint John and the financial implications of Urban Renewal action. On this basis a staged program of redevelopment and rehabilitation will be formulated which will extend over a number of years.

How to Make Urban Renewal Work

Some conclusions of a panel of experts published in the ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, February 1956

It must be recognized that large-scale urban renewal is potentially the most profitable financial enterprise ever proposed to American cities.

* * *

Redevelopers must be relieved of spending endless time and their own funds on preliminary planning which is the proper function of the city.

* * *

There is virtually no problem of urban renewal that cannot be made easier instead of harder by making the program vastly more comprehensive.

* * *

An ever active Land Reserve should exist in every sizeable city, consisting of land cleared and ready for proposals of enterprising redevelopers, subject only to guiding determinations of city planning.

* * *

The chance will be gained to build the kind of city, *never before seen*, which can attract the voluntary preference of large numbers of people who now prefer outlying areas. But unless there is a wholly new standard of traffic separation, family-scale housing, and green areas for children, we can only build new slums replacing old ones.

* * *

We can clear the slums in ten years if we will fasten our imagination on a bountifully profitable ever operating renewal economy, giving rise to other new activity in ever widening circles, and pointed to a realizable dream of wonderful new cities.

Urban Renewal: Definitions

The awakened interest in Urban Renewal in Canada has brought people into contact with a number of expressions used to describe various aspects of renewal. There has been some confusion over the meaning of some of these terms. The following definitions taken from **Renewing Our Cities** by Miles L. Colean are published in the hope that they will clarify understanding and facilitate citizen participation in discussion on Urban Renewal.

Urban Renewal

"A continuous and co-ordinated process of growth, maintenance and replacement of the parts of the urban structure".

The Renewal Problem

"Primarily one of how to construct, maintain and rebuild the various parts of the urban structure so that the city as a whole remains at all times in a sound economic condition from the point of view of both the private and the public interest".

Urban Redevelopment

"Specific projects involving the assembly, clearance and preparation of land within a designated area, for rebuilding".

The Slum Problem

"A problem of the attitudes and behaviour of people and of the indifference of the community to the neglect and victimization of the underprivileged".

Blight

"The backwash of change".

Rehabilitation

"The restoring of existing structures".

Renewing Our Cities is published by The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1953. Price $2.50.

"The alertness and vitalizing spirit that the community needs must come from voluntary associations of citizens devoted to the objective of creating the city of their desires. No program of urban renewal can be complete or can hope for more than sporadic achievement that does not provide the mechanism for popular interest, popular scrutiny and popular stimulus and support".

"A City, unless it has ceased to have other functions than to serve the purposes of archaeology is always in transition. So long as people live in it and use it, a city can never be completed in the sense that a picture, a statue or a building can be completed. Because of this, there can be no final 'once and for all answer' to the city's problems. The goal is always advancing, constantly shifting and altering and usually enlarging".

Miles L. Colean
Renewing Our Cities

Urban Renewal: What Can Be Done in Ontario Under Present Legislation

Mr. W. W. Scott's Address

At the recent Conference of CPAC in Ottawa, Mr. W. W. Scott, Director of the Housing Branch, Ontario Department of Planning and Development, dealt with existing federal and provincial legislation as applicable to redevelopment in the Province. He pointed out that the two Provincial Acts form the frame within which the redevelopment picture must be painted.

The Planning Act ensures that any redevelopment project undertaken must be in line with the best planning principles as determined by the municipality concerned and must have the approval of the Municipal Board and of the Minister of Planning and Development before they can be initiated. These requirements are in line with the basic requirements of the Federal legislation passed at the recent session. Federal legislation goes still further by making it a requirement that redevelopment must be restricted to property which must either be residential in character, at least in part, before it is redeveloped or which must provide for some residential buildings after it has been redeveloped.

The federal legislation also specified that the municipality interested in carrying out redevelopment must assure the Federal Minister that the families who will be displaced can be rehoused satisfactorily and at a rent within their financial means either in housing already available in the municipality or in housing especially created for that purpose as part of the redevelopment scheme. The Ontario Housing Development Act provides authority for grants in aid of housing projects and for low or moderate rental housing projects which can be used to assist in rehousing low income families in areas being redeveloped.

Mr. Scott pointed out that provided the necessary conditions were adhered to, a site which in the beginning consisted of housing in whole or in part might be used for residential construction, industrial, commercial or public uses or a mixture of them. On the other hand, if the site had not previously had residential buildings on it, it might be redeveloped no matter what its previous use provided its ultimate use included a reasonable proportion of residential construction.

The new Federal legislation, according to Mr. Scott, makes the municipality and the community, partners in the joint enterprise of redevelopment. As partners they share both the costs and the direct proceeds from the project. The agreement to be entered into by the municipality further provides that C.M.H.C. may insist on joint title to the redeveloped property to protect their interest in any return the municipality receives from this property. As a result Mr. Scott said it might be possible that 50 or 60 years from now C.M.H.C. might be joint owner with a City of large redeveloped areas of that City. C.M.H.C. officials according to Mr. Scott, had already pointed out to the City of Toronto that C.M.H.C. would expect to have joint title with the City in property which would revert to the City in 50 or 60 years in accordance with the terms of a proposed private redevelopment scheme. This might cause difficulties in the future.

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Urban Renewal: Mr. Scott (continued)

Mr. Scott went on to point out that while the Federal legislation had the great blessing of simplicity and breadth of vision, it was also necessary that the administrative procedures resulting therefrom should be conceived and carried out in the same spirit. As a step in this direction, C.M.H.C. officials in Toronto had worked out together with Provincial officials in the Community Planning Branch and the Housing Branch a joint team approach to various redevelopment proposals recently received from communities in Ontario. It was felt that the joint team approach could clarify to the municipality the action it would have to take and ensure that the operation could be carried out with the minimum of delay and red tape.

"Halifax attend son Dozois"

Under this heading, "Halifax Awaits its Dozois", *La Patrie* of Montreal recently published a short Canadian Press despatch from Halifax concerning the current housing survey in that city. It quoted the already historic remark of Professor Gordon Stephenson of Toronto that 14 Halifax dwellings were unhealthy "even for animals".

According to *La Patrie's* story, the Halifax Health Commissioner, Dr. Allan R. Morton told the city council that his staff had visited the 14 slum dwellings in question and that they were found to be old, dilapidated, badly lighted and lacking in adequate water and heating facilities. Dr. Morton is also quoted as having declared that there were other lodgings in equally bad condition in Halifax and that the housing shortage was as bad as during the last war if not worse.

Mayor Leonard Kitz, it seems, has added to the discussion by drawing attention to the conclusion of a housing inquiry of 1932. Certain dwellings were then described as unfit for savages, but some of these are still inhabited today.

B.C. Lectures Published

Copies of Lectures given at the Orientation Course in Community Planning at the University of British Columbia, Department of University Extension in co-operation with Community Planning Association of Canada, School of Architecture and Graduate Course in Community and Regional Planning, April 9th to April 14th, 1956.

History and Background of Planning
What are Communities?
Social and Physical Aspects of Planning
Planning Techniques
Administrative Organization for Local Planning
Planning for Small Towns and Rural Municipalities
Regional Analysis and Planning
Metropolitan Planning
Planning for Industry
Planning Roads and Highways
Planning for Housing
Zoning
Subdivision Control
Planning Aids
Law Relating to Planning in B.C.

Copies are available at $2.00 each from Secretary-Treasurer, B.C. Division, C.P.A.C., 1205-736 Granville Street, Vancouver.

Churchmen Have Important Role to Play in Urban Renewal

Short excerpts from an article in THE JOURNAL OF HOUSING (1313 East 60th St., Chicago) by **Walter Kloetzli, Jr.**, Secretary, Urban Church Planning, National Lutheran Church (U.S.A.)

* * *

Many new communities and neighborhoods are still being planned as though the church were not important. Churches are somewhat responsible for this attitude. It has been very difficult for the planners to find out from the churches what kinds of sites and plants they consider desirable and what their specific future plans are. As a result, many communities decided to handle the church situation by keeping churches where they could do the "least harm". Even today there are numerous communities where churches are completely zoned out of residential areas. In the majority of our communities, they are limited to just certain types of residential areas. It is essential that the churches in every city become aware of the master plan and of zoning regulations for their area. Not only should church leaders see to it that provision is made for adequate spiritual ministry in every new community—whether it be suburban or renewed inner-city—but they should also be spokesmen for adequate housing, schools, parks, recreational facilities, etc.

* * *

There are many ethical issues involved in city planning and urban renewal. As these vital forces in American community life attempt to come to grips with the needs of an expanding population, it is imperative, that the church be aware of the needs, be concerned about them, and be participants in these programs. The church should share in facing many of the problems confronting those who plan and shape the city of tomorrow: Shall families in blighted areas be permitted to "double up"—perhaps three families sharing the living space normally required for one? Shall speculative home builders be devoid of responsibility for schools and playgrounds in the mushrooming suburbs—yes, and for provision for church sites? Whose responsibility are the dispossessed—those persons made homeless by redevelopment projects? Shall the four-wheeled altar of modern man, the automobile, so dominate planning that expressways and throughways must always be given top priority—at the expense of parks and other equally important "non-essentials"? At what stage of neighborhood decline and deterioriation does one become concerned about neighborhood conservation? Shall new or renewed neighborhoods or housing projects be homogeneous—or shall they be nonsegregated as to class, age, race?

Planning in Alberta

Selected Papers from the Proceedings of The Peace River Regional Planning Conference April, 1955, The East Central Alberta Regional Planning Conference, February 1956 and the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Division of CPAC, June, 1956.

The Nature and Resources of the Peace River Area
The Impact of Alberta's Growth on its Market Centres
The McNally Blueprint for Edmonton and Calgary

Available at 75 cents, or 12 copies for $7.50 from Secretary, Alberta Division, CPAC, 14019-122B Avenue, Edmonton

Large Companies and Local Communities

Excerpts from an address by **Devereux C. Josephs,** Chairman of the Board, New York Life Insurance Company, before the Vancouver Board of Trade and the Vancouver Branch of the Community Planning Association of Canada.

Man, with relative good humor, eventually conforms to the realities of his physical environment but social distortions due to bad community planning are less apparent, more insidious and last longer. Their consequences are ignorance, disease, delinquency and social tensions. I will confine my remarks to a part of this aspect of community planning.

The Company's first venture was a small development of 152 units in Princeton, New Jersey. This was by way of a curtain raiser for a large project to convert a golf course just within New York City limits into a 3,000-family community known as Fresh Meadows. As I look back at the complications involved I am amazed at the boldness and courage which were evidenced. Or was it the confidence of ignorance?

The development at Fresh Meadows consisted of replacing 18 fairways and greens with 139 buildings in a garden-type setting to house 11,000 people. I think that the traps and hazards were never really dissipated but merely transformed into other and more precarious obstacles. We have managed to preserve many of the trees and shrubs and most of the natural contour of the land to provide a park-like setting. That is something many builders bulldoze away. The project includes garages, shopping centres, nursery school, playfields, motion picture theatre, eating places, post office, doctors' offices – in fact virtually all the physical components of a community. The construction of the town was completed in four years; but bricks and mortar do not make a community and much social planning was required – but let me return to that later.

The Company also built a large apartment building, Manhattan House, in the centre of New York City containing 582 units. It was designed to suit the changing habits of city dwellers – fewer rooms, more mechanical aids and greater convenience in living.

Our current development is a slum clearance project of 100 acres in Chicago on lakefront property three miles from the Loop district. It is now about one-half completed.

In all four developments we have committed some $100 million to the building of slightly more than 5,500 housing units together with shopping centres, parking, play areas, landscaping and all other facilities which make up a community. As city-wide planning goes, or should go, these days, this is not an immense program. But it is an ambitious one for a single company and we have learned a lot. Because the developments were all under single ownership and management we have been able, on the one hand, to plan more confidently; but on the other hand, we have fewer excuses for lack of success due to external and uncontrollable influences.

We certainly thought that we had planned well ahead but we know now that we did not plan enough. Fortunately, none of our mistakes has been disastrous. As a result, we are able to report full occupancy and waiting lists in all four projects. What is far more important, we are now beginning to get a fair return on our investments.

* * *

Because I am such a believer in intelligent planning and am always anxious to proclaim this belief, I would like to conclude this talk with some generalizations which grow out of my experience in this limited field of rental projects. The problem does not differ in form, though it does in size, whether you are dealing in Vancouver or Seattle or Toronto or with 100 people, or 1,000 or 2,000,000. This was not true when 80% of this country lived on farms. Then a family was more or less a self-sufficient unit and as a rough generalization it ate about as well as it farmed.

This is all changed with the advent of what we have been calling our industrial society. I think we would be more accurate if we called ourselves an assembly line society, for division of labor has been carried far beyond the early steps of industrialization and a new order of magnitude has been added to our process of production. In these systematized occupations the individual man has now lost much control of his own economic future. No longer is he able to exist alone as the farmer did in the past. Our families gain their livelihood from executing only a small part in the industrial process or in performing services for others. Thus 90% of the population are interdependent and cities and towns are becoming their natural habitat.

With this change in effect how absurd it is to risk *laissez faire* development. Planning and more planning is the inevitable answer. What man would build a house without having the builder or architect make plans first? What high school class would take a trip to Victoria or Kitimat without planning how to get there and back most satisfactorily? What industrial company would leave unplanned its future source of raw material, supply of labor or the possible market changes for its products? What would you think of an army or a community that did not attempt to predict the movement of opposing forces?

Planning is simply the process of anticipating social and physical events and doing the things which will align such future events with desirable objectives. We have allowed the fine word "planning" to fall into public disrepute. The planner obviously is not the cause of new trends but merely the one who recognizes them. I think it often happens that those who do not like change heap resentment upon those who try to ameliorate the inevitable friction of those changes.

I believe nevertheless that a new attitude is on the way. I think we are coming to understand that part of the price which we have to pay for the abundance of our assembly line society is an increase in social conformity. This does not necessarily mean loss of individuality but that we are obliged to turn over to government – municipal, provincial and federal – certain of the functions which are no longer the responsibility of any one of us.

To save the best of the past and adopt only the best of the future as it emerges seems to me to be a central problem of our time. Our economy and social organization is modifying the rugged individualism and the simpler patterns of the 19th century. We have adopted and pressed forward with enormous ingenuity the practice of division of labor and achieved the plenty of the semi-automatic factories. This, however, has been accompanied by an increasing urbanization with a whole new set of problems, many of which can be solved only by governmental co-operation.

The time is ripe for reassessing all the relationships between business, citizens and their servants – the various levels of government. We must expect competent departments of government to make plans in co-operation with farsighted citizen groups, such as you here today, if we are to get the

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best out of changing conditions. Our main concern is to maintain a reasonable balance between as much freedom of choice, action and individuality as possible on the one hand, and the self-restrictions on the other hand, imposed by urban living, now the mode of the majority of our population.

There must be the freest interchange of ideas and bargaining for action among, for example, home owners, builders, realtors, engineers, investors, and the various governmental departments at all levels. The intermediary between these groups and many others with legitimately opposing interests are such organizations as the Boards of Trade and Community Planning Association of Canada. This is a tremendously important role which you play and it is too little appreciated by most people. It is all the more important in a society based upon aggressive individual competition.

We should be impatient with those who condemn the making of the plans. On our side of the border we bemoan a lot of patterns which as a group we must follow but which as individuals we might like to avoid. Who likes to be held up by a stop light? (Parenthetically I might add, we are grateful for the green light.) We are going to have to accept the fact that the freewheeling of a rural society is no longer possible in these days and think more about developing very ample freedoms with which we are blessed.

If we wish to get the benefit of all the things which our resourcefulness, our natural advantages and our energy have brought within our reach, let us waste less time in complaining about the inevitable changes of life in the mid-20th century in North America and more time in planning how best we can enjoy it.

Book Briefs by J. M. Laventure

Land Uses in American Cities, by Harland Bartholomew. S. J. Reginald Saunders and Company, Limited, Toronto. 1956. 141 pages with appendices. $8.50.

This work is the result of more than twenty years of research in land use surveys. Surveys were made of some 53 central cities, 33 satellite communities and 11 complete urban areas. Divided into twelve classifications, with numerous detailed tables and graphic illustrations, a detailed analysis has been presented of land utilized by the major urban activities. The study is intended not only to provide basic data for the broad study of urban life, but to have practical applications in urban planning and in the formulation of new zoning plans and revision of existing ones.

The Core of the City: A Pilot Study of Changing Land Uses in Central Business Districts, by John Rannells. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York. 237 pages, 1956. $5.50.

To conserve and enhance urban resources, it is important that the land-based activities and the structures of the city be arranged to provide the most effective use of urban space by the inhabitants. With this thought in mind, Mr. Rannells' exploratory study of the central business district was conducted. It describes the changing patterns of land use found in downtown areas; outlines a theory showing the inter-relationships between land-based activities and the structures in a city; and sets forth methods for examining and comparing groups of city activities. Central Philadelphia is used to describe and analyse relationships among land-based activities. The problems in putting together suitable activities in any one large urban centre are outlined in the final chapter. Further studies are suggested aimed at devising a general theory of arranging urban activities.

The City and the City Surroundings. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, Laan Copes van Cattenburgh 123, The Hague, The Netherlands. Report of XXIII International Congress for Housing and Town Planning held in Vienna, Austria, July 1956. 411 pages in English, French and German.

Economic Needs of Older People, by John J. Corson and John W. McConnell. The Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York 36, 1956. 533 pages. $4.50.

A comprehensive survey of the status of older citizens and public and private means of meeting their economic needs. It is based on American experience and with the American Federal Government provisions for the aged in mind.

The Delineation and Structure of Rental Housing Areas. A Milwaukee Case Study by Herman G. Berkman. Wisconsin Commerce Reports, Volume IV, No. 5, August 1956. University of Wisconsin, School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research and Service, Madison. 1956. 144 pages. $1.15.

This study was primarily an investigation of city structure in terms of the locational aspects of tenants. Starting with the question "where in the city do tenants live?" it then attempts to ascertain why they are found there. The conclusion is that tenancy is an accommodation to family cycle housing needs, modified by financial capacity and cultural tendencies and prejudices, and also to the forces of city growth. The study concludes that 'the analysis presented leaves a wide gap in knowledge of the nature and structure of tenancy and functional housing areas, the area structured and built for family living'.

Building and Housing Codes. Publication No. 8 of *Planning Powers and Procedures for Pennsylvania Communities* (see COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS, Nos. 3 and 4 of 1956). The Bureau of Community Development, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Harrisburg. 63 pages. 1956.

One of the series of fourteen manuals on planning powers and procedures for Pennsylvania communities, this publication deals with types of buildings and housing codes and methods of adopting, administering and enforcing them. Basic issues are dealt with, including why a community should adopt a building and housing code and how a community would go about preliminary studies for setting up these codes.

Plan for the Metropolitan Region—Perth and Fremantle, 1955. (Report and atlas). Prepared by Gordon Stephenson and J. A. Hepburn, Chairman of the Town Planning Board, Perth. Government Printing Office, Perth, Western Australia. The report contains 315 pages and the accompanying atlas 15 plates.

The preparation of this Plan was undertaken for the Government of Western Australia by Mr. Stephenson (now at University of Toronto), whose terms of reference were 'to act as Consultant in the preparation of a Regional Plan for the Metropolitan Area of Perth and Fremantle'. The need for such a Plan was obvious. The two cities, Perth and Fremantle, had grown at a surprising rate since the first settlement and it seemed clear that expansion would continue.

Urban Space Standards, by K. H. Baruth. Bronfman's Agency, P.O. Box 1109, Tel Aviv, Israel. 1956. 24 pages.

A presentation of a general guide for the formulation of urban space standards to assist in the guidance of space requirements for urban settlements in Israel.

Residential Zoning. Proposed Revision of Standards. City of Toronto Planning Board. 1956. 22 pages.

Improving America's Housing. A bibliography of American, British and foreign language publications on the maintenance, repair and improvement of housing. National Association of Home Builders, 1625 L Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1955. 75 pages.

Parking: Legal, Financial, Administrative. Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Saugatuck, Connecticut. 1956. 196 pages.

The object of this study has been to provide useful data and ideas for those concerned with the shaping and execution of policy. The parking problem has both immediate and long-range aspects with no discernible single method of dealing with either. It is very encouraging to read in the chapter devoted to Parking and Urban Redevelopment that 'a material contribution to the alleviation of congestion and parking inadequacies may be made through the eradication of slums and blight and urban redevelopment'.

Planning in Manitoba. Gerald A. P. Carrothers. Office of the Queen's Printer, 12 Legislative Building, Winnipeg 1. 1956. 149 pages.

A study of present practices and future prospects of community planning in the Province of Manitoba. The mimeographed report was summarized and reviewed by Jack Robbins in COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW, Volume V, No. 2 (June 1955).

Ninth Extension Course in Municipal Administration and Public Finance. Addresses delivered during an Extension Course held at the University of Manitoba, June 11 to 15th, 1956, including material of interest to those engaged in Municipal Administration. 253 pages.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Annual Report for the year 1955. Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg. 301 Mitchell-Copp Building, Winnipeg. 26 pages.

Report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the year 1955. Presented by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London. 166 pages. About 80 cents Canadian.

1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics, Department of Municipal Affairs, Fredericton, New Brunswick. 55 pages.

PUBLICATIONS FROM SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

City Planning Board of Saint Paul, 1315 City Hall and Court House, Saint Paul 2, Minnesota.

Population Characteristics. Community Plan Report One. 29 pages. July 1955.

Housing. Part One. Community Plan Report Number 2. Characteristics of supply, occupancy and condition with special reference to Urban Renewal. 36 pages. October 1955.

New Life in Saint Paul. A Program for the continuous conservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of land uses and physical facilities in Saint Paul. 26 pages. March 1956.

ARTICLES NOTED IN RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Who does What in Urban Renewal—November 1956 issue of ARCHITECTURAL FORUM.

a guide for future action by businessmen, industrialists, and professional men, based on a coast-to-coast survey of their most significant accomplishments to date in the furtherance of urban renewal.

Redevelopment—August-September 1956 issue of JOURNAL OF HOUSING

features a series of articles in an endeavour to stimulate more and more housing and urban renewal agencies to adopt in-service training programs.

Community Noise. NOISE CONTROL. 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, New York. July 1956. $2.00.

Entire issue of NOISE CONTROL for July 1956 devoted to problems on City and Community Noise. Includes papers on city planning for noise control, transportation and industrial noise control.

Redevelopment in American Cities

PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., has published in its August issue an article by Carl Feiss on *The Architecture of Redevelopment in the U.S.A.*, which will be of interest to Canadians and Americans alike.

While Europe is rebuilding on a grand scale in the cities ruined by war, American cities are engaged in a vast replanning and rebuilding program to cope with the ravages of obsolescence and decay. "American architects", says Mr. Feiss, "are now busy, for the first time in their lives, with the actual rebuilding of their own cities." "What," he asks, "are they doing? What is the design character of this rebuilding program? What kind of planning and architecture is envisaged? Will the results be worth the efforts?"

Referring to the *Report of the President's Advisory Committee on Housing Policies and Programs, 1953* and to the Federal Housing Act of 1954 which followed, he shows how the official concept of city rebuilding in the U.S.A. was enlarged to take in area-wide improvement or renewal. This concept replaced the more restricted project philosophy which had grown out of the public-housing project method dating from the early 1930's.

From the beginning of the National redevelopment program, Mr. Feiss explains that every effort was made to induce localities to "think big". "The problem was to find out how to think big without being dreamy-eyed, to design big with skill and taste, and to finance big without going broke."

Mr. Feiss limits his critique — probably the first of its kind, to the architecture of redevelopment as distinct from the still more comprehensive "urban renewal" which only recently got started.

Space does not permit a review of the meaty pages of text and the 20 illustrations with which Mr. Feiss appraises the design results accomplished in redevelopment to date. His article itself should be read to learn why he concludes that "We have a right to be encouraged, that important city rebuilding has started and that in a few years we will see the city of man as it should be, a fine place in which to live and work and a beautiful place besides." "In the meantime," he adds, "there are years of hard work ahead and no little part of this work will be to learn to design commensurately with the scale of the opportunity." E.B.

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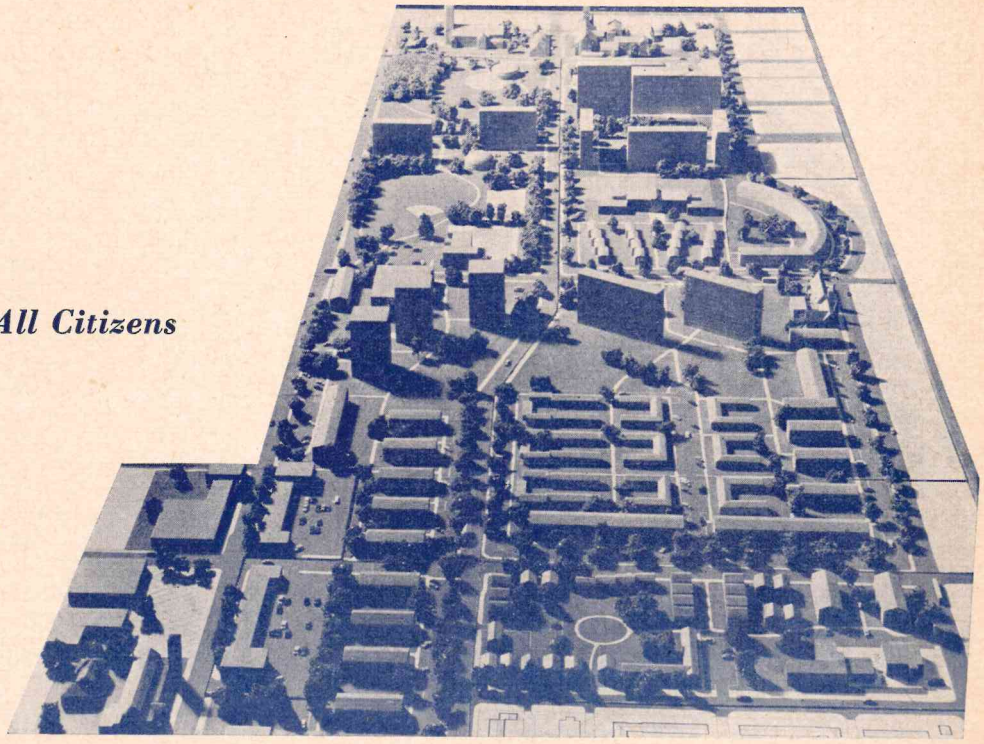

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